

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

Washington Office—1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business office—25 Editorial room—A 36

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00

Daily only, three months, \$2.50

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00

Sunday only, one year, \$5.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts

Sunday, single copy, 5 cts

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts

WEEKLY.

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions with any of our numerous agents.

Send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails

in the United States must put on an eight-cent

stamp, and a one-cent postage stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

cent stamp, on a twelve-cent stamp, on a twelve

before they cast their votes against free silver. Then, because the astonished Rhinebeckers were polite enough not to hiss him, he probably thought he had made a whole lot of free-silver converts. Mr. Bryan has yet to learn that there are times when a gentleman should not talk shop nor an office seeker politics.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND THE SUPREMACY COURT.

Perhaps it would be too much to say that there are other features in the Chicago platform as dangerous as the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but there are others which, even without that, should insure the defeat of the candidate who stands upon it. One of these is its open attack on the Supreme Court of the United States. This attack is delivered in several forms, one of which will be noticed in this article. The platform condemns the Supreme Court for "the adverse decision on the income tax," and intimates threateningly that the court "may hereafter be constituted" differently, saying, "We are opposed to life tenure in the public service." Mr. Bryan, in his New York speech, said: "In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior."

This official interpretation of the Chicago platform carries a great error as to the true character of our judiciary. The Constitution of the United States says that "all judicial officers of the United States shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." Obviously, therefore, the judges of the Supreme Court are bound to declare the Constitution upon their oaths, regardless of popular clamor or any consequences whatever. The Constitution also says: "No direct tax shall be laid (by the Congress) unless in proportion to the census," which the Constitution requires shall be taken every ten years. The grave questions arising under the income tax law were, in the main, first, whether a tax upon rents of land or personal property was a direct tax; and, second, whether a tax levied on incomes from State, county and other municipal bonds was a direct tax. It has been decided that the federal government cannot tax a State or other municipal bond; it might tax such bonds so heavily as to entirely destroy their value and even their existence. As to the rents from farms and other real estate, and incomes from personal property, the great question was whether a tax on such rents and incomes was a tax upon the property itself, and, therefore, a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. On the one hand it was argued with great ability that land and other property was, in the main, of no value except for the income it would produce by labor, rents or the like; that the taxation power of Congress being unlimited when it could be exercised at all, a law might be made taxing rents from farms, blocks, houses and personal property equal to the rents themselves, and thereby entirely destroy the value of the property. It was argued that in effect such a tax was a direct tax on the property itself. On the other hand, it was contended that a tax upon the rents was not a direct tax upon the property, but only upon its product. The case was twice argued, and a majority of the judges held, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Fuller, that that portion of the income tax law which taxed the rents of property, personal and real, regardless of the census or enumeration of the people of the several States, was a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional.

On some legal and constitutional questions men naturally divide according to their early and fixed political principles. In this case the cleavage was not along political lines. Justices Brewer and Brown, classmates and lifelong friends, and belonging to different judgments. So, also, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice White, belonging to the same political party, held to opposite views. What, then, is the covert meaning of that phrase in the Chicago platform which declares that a new decision "may come hereafter by the court as it may hereafter be constituted?"

And what does Mr. Bryan mean when, in discussing this very decision, he says of the judges, "Every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment?" Some years ago, when certain members of the Supreme Court of Indiana refused to prostitute their judgments and oaths to the demands of a Democratic editor who had thought that a public judge is to be a party servant, he exclaimed in his wrath, "Damn their cowardly souls!" This same spirit animates the Chicago platform and the utterances of Mr. Bryan.

STUPID CAMPAIGN LYING.

If the Popocrats do not carry this State in November it will not be for lack of bold lying. Their plan of campaign seems to be to begin with the river counties and lie their way from one end of the State to the other. Accordingly, they have made Ohio county their starting point. Perhaps they thought as Ohio is much the smallest county in the State they would try the plan there first and then attack the larger counties. Just now that is the storm center of the lying cyclone.

A short time ago at a Democratic meeting in Greensburg a speaker stated that he had just returned from a visit to his old home in Ohio county and that a Republican free-silver club had been formed there which numbered fifty members. A citizen of Greensburg who doubted the statement wrote to a friend in Rising Sun and asked if it was true. In reply the gentleman wrote:

"The statement is absolutely and unequivocally false. There is no free-silver Republican club in this county. In fact, I do not know of but one Republican in this county who has said he would vote for Bryan. You may deny this statement and brand it as a lie."

A few days after this statement was published in the Journal the local Bryan organ published, with sensational headlines, what purported to be a special from Rising Sun giving alleged affidavits of sixteen persons that they personally knew there was a Bryan club in Ohio county with 150 members. One of these affidavits purported to have been executed before a justice of the peace in Ohio county, another before a justice in Madison, Ind., a third in Louisville, Ky., and a fourth in Columbus, O. Now it appears that the signatures of the alleged affidavits and justices are all fictitious. The Rising Sun Recorder says no such persons live in Ohio county. The Madison Courier says the persons named as the affiant and justice of that city do not exist, and the city directory of Louisville and Columbus do not contain the names of the affiants and justices given as residents of those cities. But to cap the climax the local Bryan organ yesterday published what purported to be a special from Aberdeen reporting an alleged meeting of "the Aberdeen branch of

the Ohio County Silver Club," announcing the accession of fifty more Republicans and saying, "The club now numbers 1,112 and is in a flourishing condition." The free-silver organ had already been notified that all previous reports on the subject were false, and it published the Aberdeen dispatch with full knowledge that it was a fake. The total number of voters in Ohio county by the State enumeration of 1895 was 1,286, so that according to the latest bulletin about nine-tenths of all the voters in the county belong to the club. If there is such a place as Aberdeen in Ohio county it must be a very small village, for it is not a postoffice. All things considered the Ohio County Silver Club is the most remarkable development of the campaign. Its vitality is unprecedented, and there seems to be no limit to its growth. If the liars succeed in breaking out of Ohio county they may devastate the State as completely as they have its smallest county.

FINANCIAL LEGERDEMAIN.

In the speech of Mr. Bryan at Madison-square Garden, in which he vainly endeavored to rise from the level of boy oratory to the heights of statesmanship, he felt it necessary to refute, so far as he is able to do, the charge that under the free and unlimited coinage of silver the United States would become the dumping ground of all the silver of the world, and this is the way he did it. He said:

"If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage of silver, the price of silver will fall. It will fall here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints."

While his speech abounds in passages that disclose the superficial character of his acquaintance with a subject which he pretends to know thoroughly, there are probably as many elementary and fundamental errors in this statement as in any that he has made. In the first place, the value of any article is not determined by the cost of its production, nor affected thereby, except as the future supply of the article may be influenced by the cost of its production. Its value is determined by the value of supply and demand. The cost of production has less influence on the value of the precious metals than it has on any other commodities. These are the settled and generally accepted views of political economists everywhere, and a man might as well deny that one and two make three as to contradict them. In a controversy with the multiplication table a man simply exhibits his ignorance. "Labor once spent," says Professor Jevons, "has no influence on the future value of any article." And President Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is the most intelligent and scholarly bimetalist in our country, and who has an established reputation here and in Europe as a writer upon economic subjects, says: "The value of the precious metals, like the value of everything else, depends wholly on the relation of supply and demand, cost of production being only important as it shall influence the future supply."

So that Mr. Bryan is at loggerheads with political economy and the best authority of his own school of monetary science. According to the views of men who have given their lives to the careful study of those subjects which he is performing upon for the delectation of curious sight-seers in New York and elsewhere, it is, therefore, untrue that the labor which has been applied to the production of silver in foreign countries will impart to it such value as to prevent its coming here under a policy of free coinage or can have anything to do with it. On the other hand, it is an axiom of political economy that every commodity seeks the best market. Men buy commodities where they are cheapest and sell them where they are dearest. Mexican dollars are now worth half as much as ours, although they contain more silver. If our mints were open for the coinage of Mexican silver into standard dollars we should return five and a half grains of silver to every holder of a Mexican dollar who presented it for coinage into our money and stamp the remainder of it with our imprint for his use. It would be equivalent to a transformation of the bulk of a Mexican dollar into a standard dollar of our money—a baptism of the bulk of a Mexican dollar through fire and the melting pot into our monetary system. A Mexican dollar would therefore be worth just what could be made of it by this baptism. It would be worth the price of five and a half grains of silver more than our standard dollar. Otherwise there would be a complete parity between them. A grain of silver in one would be exactly equal in value to a grain of silver in the other, for it would cost nothing to change the stamp upon it. The value of a grain of silver in the Mexican dollar would be increased to the present value of a grain of silver in our standard dollar or a grain of silver in our standard dollar would be diminished to the present value of a grain of silver in the Mexican dollar. In the former case the whole product of the Mexican silver would be dumped into our mints, but in the latter case it would be unprofitable to bring it here. If the value of these coins should meet somewhere between these extremes our mints would still be the dumping ground for Mexican silver unless our adoption of a free-coinage policy should extend this value into Mexican territory and make it, in short, universal. Mr. Bryan, of course, denies that our standard dollar would be reduced to the value of the Mexican dollar, and he cannot, therefore, predicate his refutation of the charge that he is proposing to make our mints a dumping ground for the silver of other countries upon any such a proposition. He is unwilling to admit that it is the design of his party to legalize the repudiation of honest debts, or any part of them, although he is constantly furnishing reasons why it would be morally right to repudiate them. He is, consequently, driven by the sheer stress of his position to say:

"I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage of silver we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver at \$1.29 per ounce measured by gold."

It is the only other way that was left to him whereby he can prevent our mints from becoming the dumping ground of foreign silver. But while we have been able, with great difficulty, to maintain the parity between gold and silver coins under our present monetary policy, we have not been able to uphold the commercial value of silver. The devices for upholding it that were provided by the silver-purchase acts proved to be wretched failures. While the increased demand for silver made a temporary increase in its commercial value, the price was quickly followed by a greater decline than ever. According to Mr. Bryan this result may be readily accomplished by our free, unlimited and independent coinage of it—by putting our stamp on all that is presented at our mints. The Japanese yen and the East Indian rupee, as well as the Mexican dollar, without any

demand of ours for them sufficient to overcome the centrifugal forces that are supplied by the cost of their production, and without the action upon them of any natural laws whatever, would immediately double in value and purchasing power in their own countries and in the markets of the world. Not only the wealth of our own country, but the wealth of other countries, would be doubled by us. A simple twist of the wrist is all that is necessary for the performance of this act of financial necromancy which would put to shame all the powers that have been ascribed to the touch of Midas or the philosopher's stone.

ENGLISH MISFISFICATION.

The Manchester (England) News discourses at some length upon the political situation in the United States, and shows a clear understanding of the financial issue and of the evils threatened by the party of repudiation, but in his comprehension of election methods in this country has a distinct limit. After expressing regret that the once great Democratic party has fallen into the hands of the silverites and Populists it adds, with an appearance of profound wisdom: "It by no means follows that Mr. Bryan or his protectionist, but sound-money opponent, McKinley, will be elected. National conventions," it says, "are apt to reject the nominees of either party, and in the final ballot spring a surprise on the country by electing a comparative outsider, who has not expressed extreme views on either side, and is, therefore, looked upon as safe. This has happened on many occasions, notably in the case of the late President Garfield. The national convention for the election of President will meet in November. A good deal can be done by the party nominating conventions with the meeting of the Electoral College held after election to officially announce its result. He has a hazy recollection of the exciting nomination of Garfield, when the fight for the honor was between two greater men, and as Garfield became President, its conclusion is that he was elected on that memorable occasion. To the native-born American the electoral system of this country seems reasonable simple, but it is apparently an impenetrable mystery to the average Englishman, although he blindly assumes to have a complete comprehension of it. The News is hereby assured that no 'dark horse' will be brought forward between now and November; there will be no surprises at that time, except, perhaps, as to the great size of McKinley's majority, and nothing will happen to prevent the election of one or the other of the two candidates named. Meanwhile the Manchester editor might engage in a study of the United States Constitution and of the election machinery here, which will enable him to comment with intelligence on the result. Such comments will be of value to English readers, though far less amusing to Americans."

THE FIAT FOLLY.

If there is anything in the claim that the government can create money value by mere fiat it must be an attribute of all governments. All governments are not equal, but all sovereigns within their respective claims. The government of the United States is not more sovereign than that of Mexico, and if the former can create money value by its fiat the latter can also. Of course, the fiat of no government is good for anything beyond its own territorial limits any more than other legislation. Legal-tender laws have no operation outside of the country in which they are enacted. Congress can declare what shall be legal tender in this country, and the Congress of Mexico can decide what shall be legal tender in that country and both have done so. In each country the silver dollar of each is full legal tender, yet, as people are fast learning, the Mexican dollar, containing five and a half grains more of silver than ours, is worth only half as much. Now, remembering that the Mexican government possesses all the attributes of sovereignty possessed by that of the United States, as much right to coin fiat money and as much power to make its fiat good, why is it that the Mexican silver dollar or the silver coin which the Mexican government issues and issues as a dollar, passes for its bullion value and not a cent more? If the fiat of the Mexican government is unable to add the fraction of a cent to the bullion value of its silver dollar even in Mexico, what reason is there to believe or what ground is there to claim that the fiat of the United States government could add anything to the bullion value of our silver dollar, under free and unlimited coinage? It would not. Government fiat cannot accomplish any more on this side of the Rio Grande than it can on the other. The laws of trade and of finance are as immutable in the United States as they are in Mexico, and what has happened there under unlimited silver coinage would happen here.

Daily Reader: The interest-bearing public debt on Aug. 1 was \$81,324,252. When Harrison went out of office it was \$53,031,260. 2. No bonds were issued during the Harrison administration, nor is there any reason to believe that there would have been a bond issue had he been re-elected. The first issue was in January, 1884, nearly a year after he went out of office. 3. The faith and credit of the government are pledged to pay its bonds, principal and interest, in gold or its equivalent. By their terms they are payable in gold, but the government has always construed this to mean gold.

Reader, Wash., Ind.: The nearest approach to an answer to your question is in the following classification from the last census of persons engaged in agriculture: Agricultural laborers.....2,555,339 47,085 Dairymen and dairymen.....16,702 1,724 Farmers, planters, and stock raisers.....5,055,139 225,427 Gardeners, florists.....70,186 263 Equestrian.....70,947 687 Wood choppers.....33,655 32 1890 was \$2,625,230.

A great deal of sympathy will be extended to Mark Twain on account of the death of his daughter, whom he left at home at Stockport, but who came forth from her dark corners and again gladden the hearts and homes of the industrial classes.

Wash., Ind.: The city of Madison owes over \$200,000 in bonds and orders. These securities are now held by people of all classes—the poor workmen, the laborer and mechanic owning them as well as the business man and the well-to-do. With the free and unlimited coinage of silver the holders of these orders and bonds would get 50 cents on the dollar for securities they sought with full 100-cent dollars.—Madison Courier.

Mr. Bryan looks upon the crowds that have gathered to see him on his trip through the Eastern States as evidence of

is usually experienced by those remaining behind, who picture all possible and impossible mishaps as occurring to the wanderers. Being at home they seem to themselves and to those who leave thus to be in perfect security. Yet in this case, as in so many others, the one who remains in the domestic haven is usually the one who risks the dangers of sea and land, and return unharmed. It is another illustration of the changes wrought during absence. One may observe and even lament the monotony of the daily round of quiet life—a life in which nothing seems to happen, but which goes on year after year in uneventful sameness. Yet let an absence of a month occur, and all at once events hasten. There is a fire or a failure, an elopement or a divorce, a romance or a tragedy, a birth or a death in one's immediate circle of acquaintances, and the world, which before was so changeless, is never quite the same again. It is death that marks the year's absence for Mark Twain, and henceforth he will probably cherish unvarying monotony of existence and look upon the possible variations with dread.

The Brooklyn girl who has sued a married man for breach of promise says she wants to be "vindicated." Precisely what she wants to do is to vindicate a girl for becoming engaged to a married man is not clear to the ordinary comprehension. The man in the case seems to need vindication also.

The curfew law being enacted in various Western towns and cities, which forbids children under sixteen to be on the streets after 9 o'clock at night, is likely to interfere with the bicycle pastime. At least it will do what it can to check the ardor of juvenile wheelmen, parents having failed in the effort.

The American public, which never cared two straws about the merits of the question, and hardly knew what it was all about except that it was everlasting in the newspapers, will be duly grateful that the Manitoba school question is at last settled.

The gold Democrats talk of nominating Secretary J. Sterling Morton for President. If they wouldn't it be better to stop parting his name in the middle and write it "Julius S." Morton? "Sterling" is too suggestive of silver.

What with bicycle and horse races and baseball the Journal's department of sports is almost as eagerly read this week as the political news or the society column.

The people who have stayed at home are enjoying weather equal to the best furnished by summer resorts, and they don't have to pay a cent for it.

L. G. L. Metamora: Governor Claude Matthews was married in 1888 to Martha Whitcomb, daughter of the late Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Corned Philosopher.

"The older a man gets," said the corned philosopher, "the harder he finds it to feel sorry for a woman whose pug dog has died."

Sociability.

"What are you in for?" asked the resident lunatic.

"Fits," answered the new arrival.

"So am I. Have one with me, will you?"

How Is Business?

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Saggs," said the man from the West, who had just been introduced. "How is business?"

"Business," said Cholle, "business, socially considered at least, is doosed vulgaw."

Time for Intervention.

Citizen-Say, those two fellows are going to fight in a minute.

Officer McCobb-Say, they're not. They're only talkin' silver.

"Don't you believe they are! They are disputing about their bicycles."

"Is that so? I will stop them at once."

Campaign Times.

The bugaboo